

BULGARIA MUST LAY DOWN ARMS

NEW YORK, September 28—(Associated Press)—Bulgaria, in the face of almost certain military defeat, with her main army almost surrounded and her borders invaded, has struck her colors and has asked for terms of peace.

Peace will be granted, but only on such terms as the Allies may see fit to impose. There will be no peace in which Germany has a hand and Bulgaria's first proof of repentance must be the immediate expulsion of all German officers and German advisers.

Bulgaria will be allowed to retain no portion of any of the spoils of war she has been awarded as a partner of the Teutonic alliance. Everything she has seized she must restore, while she must permit the occupation of all strategic points within her border as a guarantee of her good faith and must immediately disarm her forces.

Such is the opinion in diplomatic quarters in the various Entente capitals and at Washington.

Bulgaria's request for peace reached the Entente yesterday from Premier Malinoff, who instructed the Bulgarian commander-in-chief in the field to request a forty-eight hour armistice from the French commander-in-chief of the Entente armies in the Balkans in order that accredited representatives of the Bulgarian government might formally present the peace overtures.

This announcement, communicated by the French general to his government, was confirmed by despatches from Sofia, sent out by way of Jassy, Rumania, and by other despatches from Berlin. The latter denounced the peace overtures of Malinoff as having been made without the sanction of Czar Ferdinand and without the knowledge or approval of the other Teuton governments.

The response of the Entente commander was promptly given. It was that the peace representative would be accepted and listened to, but that there would be no suspension of the military activities and no halting of the victorious British and Grecian invasion of Bulgaria.

BULGARIA OUT OF IT

It is taken for granted in the Entente capitals and at Washington that, whether Ferdinand approves of the peace overtures of his premier, or chooses to regard Malinoff's action as one of revolution, Bulgaria is now out of the war and of no further service to Germany and Austria in a military sense. The peace offer comes only in time to save the Bulgarian army from annihilation and to save Bulgaria from the fate of an invaded country by forces made up in part of troops thirsting for vengeance and with a two-year debt to pay.

LIKED TO RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

Bulgaria's secession from the Central Powers, it is agreed, is almost as serious for Germany as was the collapse of Russia to the Entente. If Bulgaria quits, as seems certain now, it will mean that Turkey will be shut off entirely from Germany and Austria and will probably be compelled also to sue for peace at once.

This would lay the entire southeastern border of Austria open to an invasion by the victorious armies of Britain, France, Greece and Serbia and would compel Austria to divert a great part of her forces to guard these lines. Austria could only place an army in the eastern field by greatly reducing her forces along the Italian line and any such reduction would invite an immediate Italian offensive into the Trentino and the Trieste provinces.

NO HUN HAND PERMITTED

One thing is agreed on in diplomatic quarters in Washington, and that is that Bulgaria will be permitted to enter into no peace in which Germany has the least part in making the terms. German influence must be done away with in Bulgaria by the Bulgars themselves before the Entente will take up any question of peace, and in the meanwhile there will be no interruption of the Allied march into Bulgaria.

Czar Ferdinand and his government will not be allowed to retain the slightest portion of the territory they have been given by Germany of Rumania, of Serbia or of Greece and the fruits of their inglorious alliance with the Teutons and the Turks must be wholly surrendered. All German officers must be expelled from the ranks of the Bulgarian army, which must be disarmed, and all German advisers must be expelled at once from Rumanian soil.

Bulgaria must also surrender to the Allies the strategic points throughout their country as a pledge that Bulgaria will not again attempt to play false to the Entente.

AMERICA INTERESTED

The United States is theoretically at peace with Bulgaria, but Washington is as much interested in the Balkan developments as any of the Entente capitals. Paris official announcements last night stating that the United States will be consulted before whatever proposals the Bulgarians have to make will be considered.

SURRENDER WAS INEVITABLE

The quitting of Bulgaria and her request for peace terms come as no surprise, the collapse of her armies and the certainty that her country will be overrun having made it inevitable that the peace party at Sofia would win over the German influence under which Ferdinand has been acting.

There is little doubt that the proposals will be entertained by the Entente provided the Bulgarian representatives make it plain that Bulgaria is ready to accept the terms of the Allies.

TEUTONS MOST INDIGNANT

Whether Berlin and Vienna were as prepared to learn of Bulgaria's willingness to admit defeat as were the Allies cannot be told from the despatches originating in the Teuton capitals. The Wolff Bureau, the official press agency for the German government, states in a despatch received by way of Geneva that Premier Malinoff's offer has been made against the wishes of his Czar and entirely without the approval of the Teuton governments.

This fails to agree with the telegraphed announcement of the Bulgarian offer sent to Paris by the French commander in Macedonia, who notified his government that a high Bulgarian official, on behalf of General Torodov, the Bulgarian commander, has asked for a forty-eight-hour armistice to permit the arrival at French headquarters of two authorized Bulgarian delegates, the Bulgarian minister of finance and the commander of the second Bulgarian army, who had been authorized by Czar Ferdinand to arrange for an armistice leading to peace.

BERLIN AGHAST AT TREACHERY

Berlin reported that Germany intends to enter a solemn protest with the Bulgarian government against the move for peace and the treachery this shows towards Bulgaria's Teuton allies. The protest is to be made to the Czar, who is not held responsible for Premier Malinoff's overtures to the Entente.

Another Berlin despatch, by way of Copenhagen, claims that Malinoff's offer is not supported either by the Bulgarian ruler nor by the Bulgarian cabinet. The move of the premier, reports Berlin, has created great dissatisfaction in Sofia and elsewhere throughout Bulgaria, coming as it does at a time where Germany is making strong efforts to support the Bulgarian front.

A Sofia despatch by way of Jassy, Rumania, which is under strong German control, states that a counter movement against the action of Malinoff has already been set on foot.

MEANWHILE ALLIES PUSH ON

In the meanwhile the Allies are rapidly reconquering Serbian territory and have made swift progress in their invasion of Bulgaria. During the past forty-eight hours the Allies have taken more than

MINISTERS OF WAR AND NAVY MAY CONTINUE

Oshima and Kato Are Expected To Be In New Cabinet of Japanese Empire

TOKIO, September 27—(Special to Nippon Jiji)—K. Hara, president of the Seiyukai, the largest political party in the house of deputies, who has been asked by the Emperor to undertake the task of forming a cabinet, is now engaged in selecting members of his "constitutional" cabinet. As soon as he completes his selection he will report to the Emperor that a new cabinet is organized and the installation ceremonies will follow at the imperial palace.

Minister of war, General K. Oshima and minister of navy, Admiral T. Kato, members of the retiring Teruchi cabinet, are expected to remain in their respective positions, though their resignations are in the hands of the Emperor together with that of Premier Teruchi and other members of his cabinet.

PRINCE LVOFF HAS MISSION IN TOKIO

TOKIO, September 27—(Special to Nippon Jiji)—Prince Lvoff, who has been in Vladivostok for some time, is now visiting Tokyo on an important mission, the exact nature of which he declines to disclose.

Prince Lvoff is well known as a former premier of Russia, having held that post for a short time following the downfall of the Romanoff dynasty. He was more recently president of the Far Eastern Republic in Harbin, Manchuria. He will stay for some time in Japan before he returns to Vladivostok.

FLIES FROM ITALY SAFELY TO PARIS

PARIS, France, September 27—(Associated Press)—Gabriele D'Annunzio, famous Italian poet, dramatist and war hero, has flown from Italy across the Alps to Paris, arriving safely. He thus adds another to his list of brilliant aviation feats, one of which was a flight over Vienna to drop pamphlets upon the city.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER MEN ARE FOUND GUILTY

PHILADELPHIA, September 28—(Associated Press)—Five members of the staff of the Philadelphia Tagblatt, arrested some months since under the Espionage Law and on trial for the past several days, were yesterday found guilty by the jury in the federal court here of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Law.

CHILE GUARDS SHIPS

WASHINGTON, September 28—(Associated Press)—A press despatch from Santiago, Chile, says the Chilean government has ordered the naval authorities to occupy with armed forces all internal German ships in Chilean waters.

LAKE STEAMER TAKEN OVER AS TRAINING SHIP

WASHINGTON, September 15—The steamer Missouri, now in port at Milwaukee, has been chartered by the shipping board as a training ship for merchant marine apprentices on the great lakes. It will cruise out of Cleveland.

ten thousand Bulgarian and German prisoners and more than two hundred guns.

The British and Greeks who crossed the Bulgarian border from the direction of Lake Dorian have entered and occupied the important city of Strumitza, the seizure of which blocks any retreat by the Bulgars south of Ishtip down the Strumitza Valley, which itself lies open to the advance of the invaders. The Bulgarian retreat by way of the Ardar is blocked by the Serbian occupation of Gradsko, and retreat by way of Zletovsko and Bregalnitsa Valleys into Bulgaria is blocked by the Serbian capture of Ishtip.

From Ishtip the Serbs have made rapid progress along the Bregalnitsa Valley for thirty miles to Kochana, within fourteen miles of the Bulgarian line opposite Kustendil, while from Ishtip north they have taken the heights north of the Ishtip-Veles road and are rapidly clearing the country of the enemy, taking many prisoners and enormous quantities of supplies.

From Monastir to Kochana is eighty five miles, this marking the depth of the Serbian advance since the offensive was launched on the seventeenth.

Haig's Army Advances To Three Miles From Cambrai On Through Mud and Rains

LONDON, September 28—(Associated Press)—Attacking on a long front from southwest of Le Cateau to north-west of 84. Quentin, with American forces participating on the right flank in the Le Cateau region, General Haig's army made a long sweep forward yesterday, left the Canal du Nord well behind them and secured positions only three miles distant from the important German stronghold, Cambrai. The advance brought into their hands a number of towns and a series of strong Teuton defenses. Prisoners, guns and stores also fell into the hands of the Allies and the Teuton tenure of Cambrai is rendered unstable.

On this long-front, striving to the utmost to hold Cambrai, General Haig's forces are opposed by a Teuton army which is estimated to number 125,000. This Teuton army, composed of seasoned troops has instructions to defend the approaches to Cambrai to the last but is being thrown steadily back. In yesterday's battle more than five thousand of them were forced to surrender and sent back to the rear as prisoners. Some large guns and smaller artillery in greater numbers were taken, one capture including a complete battery. The extreme advance of General Haig brought his outposts to within three miles of Cambrai.

SOCIALISTS WILL PLACE COMMISSIONS IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON, September 27—(Official)—Recognizing the necessity of keeping the workingmen of the Allied and the neutral countries of Europe informed as to the true attitude of the American working man on the subject of the war, its conduct and purposes, the Socialist Democratic League of the United States has determined to establish commissions in Paris and Milan.

This action has been taken upon the suggestions of members of the recently returned Socialist commission which visited various European capitals. They reported that they found the workingmen of Europe without definite knowledge of the attitude of the American working man toward the war and upon other important matters.

NEW DRAFT LOTTERY TO BE HELD MONDAY

WASHINGTON, September 27—(Official)—Provost Marshal General Crowl, announced Sept. 26 as the date set for the national military service lottery, which shall determine the serial order in the different classes of 13,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 years who registered on September 12 for selective military service.

Seventeen thousand capsules will be drawn publicly at the senate office building. It is estimated the time required for the operation will be twenty six hours.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IS SOMEWHAT SMALLER

WASHINGTON, September 28—(Associated Press)—Army losses as reported yesterday by the war department numbered 474 of which number half were deaths. There were listed 119 killed in action, eighty-nine dead of wounds, thirty dead of other causes, 160 wounded, seventy-three missing and three known to be prisoners.

Maj. Nathan C. Shiverick, of New York and Col. Levi Brown, St. Louis, are among those severely wounded.

VOTE UPON SUFFRAGE MAY BE TAKEN MONDAY

WASHINGTON, September 28—(Associated Press)—Senate leaders last night announced that it would probably be impossible to secure a vote on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment but said they believed the vote would be taken on Monday.

AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS DOUBLE THEIR PRICES

BALTIMORE, September 15—All three of Baltimore's evening newspapers—the News, Star and Evening Sun—today announced an advance in price from 1 cent to 2 cents, due to the printing costs.

WAR, NOT TEA PARTY PURPOSE OF AMERICANS

Samuel Gompers Replies To German Charge United States Is Most Belligerent Nation

WASHINGTON, September 27—(Official)—Samuel Gompers, the great American leader of organized labor, spoke forcefully at a luncheon at the American Club today, replying to the German charges that it is the purpose of the United States to crush Germany utterly. He took the stand that owing to the German attitude there is no other position open to the United States than the stand which is being taken. In part he said:

"I see that a certain prominent German official has announced that we, the United States, are the most belligerent of all of the belligerents. Well, what did they expect we got into this war for when they forced us to act in defense of our just and natural rights? Did they expect to have a tea party with us as the invited guests? Those who live by the sword must be destroyed by the sword."

"I do not regret that this war has come for never otherwise could the democracy of the nation have become thoroughly united."

LEAVES LEGACY FOR WINNING OF SUFFRAGE

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18—(Associated Press)—Miss Jessie Anthony, a cousin of Susan B. Anthony, suffrage leader, devised \$1500 to further the passage of the proposed national constitutional amendment, providing for suffrage for women and bearing her cousin's name, according to the terms of her will recently filed here for probate.

Miss Anthony, who died near this city July 19, last, left that sum as a legacy to Miss Alice Paul, of the National Woman's party, who gained national notoriety as a "hunger striker" after having been arrested for picketing on the White House grounds, in Washington, D. C., with instructions that it be used to obtain the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

TEN WEEKS' COURSE MAKES NEW NURSES

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18—(Associated Press)—Ten weeks only are required to train young women who really want to go overseas as Red Cross nurses.

The demand for nurses' aids and lay women helpers far exceeds the supply, according to the announcement made by the Pacific division headquarters of the American Red Cross. Applicants must pass a physical examination and must be at least twenty-five and not more than forty years old.

A six weeks' preliminary course followed by 240 hours training in an approved hospital fits the young women for service.

Some superintendents have been asked to start courses which will make possible the formation of Junior Red Cross Nurse Cadet Corps in high schools and junior colleges. According to Mrs. Harry A. Kuegel, director of the Junior Red Cross bureau, Pacific division, the proposed course will give six months' credit in accredited California hospital training schools.

EASY FOR DEMOCRATS

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, September 15—The Republican state central committee, formally voted to hold no state convention to nominate no state congressional candidates and to make no campaign this fall.

Americans and French Push Three Miles From Cambrai On Through Mud and Rains

NEW YORK, September 28—(Associated Press)—On the forty-mile front in Champagne, between the Meuse and the Suippe Rivers, the American first army and the French fifth army continue to press forward against the foe, taking prisoners by the thousands and guns by the hundred. Meeting with a stauncher resistance and hampered by rains and mud their progress yesterday was good though by no means so rapid as on the first day of the assault. The toll in prisoners in this battle has exceeded eighteen thousand in two days and almost hourly more villages which have been in Teuton hands for the past four years are being redeemed.

To the northwest of Verdun, between the Meuse and the Argonne, along a twenty-mile front, the increased artillery fire and more intense rain of lead from the machine guns of the foe have failed to hold the Americans who will not be denied. Heavy encounters of the Germans have been met and repulsed and the resistance offered to the American advance steadily increased throughout the day. Heavy rains and roads deep with mud tend to impede the advance somewhat and to retard progress.

OUTPUT OF BOOKS TO BE MUCH REDUCED

WASHINGTON, September 15—(Special)—Under new regulations controlling the use of paper by publishers of trade books, copyright reprints, toy books, juvenile, and noncopyright books the war industries board, through Thomas E. Donohue, of Chicago, chief of the pulp and paper section, directs that, beginning October 1, there shall be a reduction in new titles of books manufactured in this country of 25 percent of the average of the three years from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1918.

Publishers who have not been in business for five years will have their reduced tonnage based on their tonnage used in one year ended June 30, 1918, and bona fide new publishers who maintained no connection with existing publishers may apply to the war industries board for registration and allotment of the number of titles to be published in the first year.

Exception from the regulations is made for books of research published under subsidy and war service books published for the United States or allied governments under subsidy; also, the regulations are not to apply to books in process of manufacture to be published prior to October 1 next.

OLAA AGENCY PASSES TO AMERICAN FACTORS

American Factors, Limited, is to be the agent for Olaa Sugar Company as well as for the sugar companies and other agencies which have been published by the United States. The change in the agency of Olaa has been expected ever since the announcement that A. W. T. Bottomley was to be the president of the new big agency house as a natural sequence of his going with the new concern since Olaa had been chiefly in his hands.

Judge Ashford, in chambers, yesterday signed the order for the transfer of the agency of Olaa Sugar Company which has previously been held by S. W. T. Bottomley and E. Faxon Bishop as guardian of his estate. It was the transfer to Bishop & Company by Mr. Bottomley and it was resumed that, owing to his familiarity with its affairs he would take the agency with him to the new house.

MANY NATIONALITIES WILL JOIN IN PARADE

SAN FRANCISCO, September 27—(Official)—Typifying the unity among all the peoples within the United States supporting America's war aims, Japanese, Russians, Serbians, Chinese, Poles, French, Italian and Mexicans have asked permission to participate in the great patriotic parade scheduled for the night of September 28, marking the opening of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

OFFICIAL ARRESTED

TOKIO, September 27—(Special to Nippon Jiji)—M. Miva, head of the executive bureau of Yaku prefecture, was arrested yesterday and sent to Kyoto for trial. The nature of the offense was not given out.

WAR MINISTER QUILTS

LONDON, September 27—(Associated Press)—The Bolshevik war minister, Lieut. Gen. von Stein, is reported to have resigned.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

The second day of the offensive brought well within the American front the towns of Charpeny, Vory, Epionville and Evory. Meeting up the captured terrain and taking a new ground, the Americans in the past two days have made prisoners of more than 8000 bodies and their booty includes more than a hundred guns, many mortars and hundreds of machine guns besides ammunition, supplies and provisions. In the Dannevoix region the Americans of General Liggett's army drove into an especially large capture when they captured twelve big guns, ten field pieces, fifteen trench mortars and thirty four machine guns, making in connection with this haul a large number of prisoners.

Meanwhile, on the American left and also along a twenty-mile front, the French fifth army under General Gouraud has continued its advance, from the Argonne forest to the Suippe River. Last night's official communique from Paris said that this is in this new offensive the French army had taken more than 10,000 prisoners, captured many guns, field pieces and trench mortars, hundreds of machine guns and much other booty. As was the case with the Americans the French met with stouter resistance and the transport service suffered delays from the deep mud. In the face of this the advance has reached five miles at some points.

Along the entire field the French brilliantly carried formidable German positions and in certain regions penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of three miles.

In the advance of yesterday General Gouraud's corps took Butte du Taurus and the villages of Tahure, Ripont, Rouvry, Carnoy en Dormois, Servon and Melcourt. Last night the advance was proceeding but was less rapid.

Drive Is Surprise

Reports that the American and French attack of Thursday was anticipated and the enemy had already started its retirement when the assaults were launched are contradicted. Contrary to the first belief, the French army had taken the offensive. It is asserted that the Germans were completely surprised and the German artillery was slow to react apparently surprised by the suddenness and the ferocity of the American preparation which covered a period of six hours. It never recovered its balance.

From the moment the Americans advanced forward the ferocity of the enemy's resistance was worked. One American division reported the capture of twenty "77" guns and plentiful supplies of ammunition.

Pushing Reports

General Pershing in his communique on the fighting of Thursday said: "This morning northwest of Verdun our first army attacked the enemy on a front of twenty miles, and penetrated the lines to an average depth of seven miles. The enemy's tanks and Missouri troops in Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett's corps stormed Varennes, Mont Blainville, Vanquoy and Cheppy after a stubborn resistance."

"Troops of other corps, crossing Forges Boudry, captured Bois de Fosses and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt, Bellancourt, Monfaucon, Cussy, Nantilly, Souppes, Dancy, Vaux, Gourcourt and Billancourt. Thus far prisoners reported captured number over 5000."

Baker Present

Baker witnessed the beginning of the American drive northwest of Verdun. A squadron of tanks effectively aided the advance, while American airplanes maintained aerial barriers, preventing the enemy from observing the advance of the troops. The American flyers also materially aided the fight by swooping low and making the enemy trenches with machine gun fire. The supply and transport division worked without a hitch. The enemy lines were occupied in advance of the schedule. The Germans were forced to give up positions of great strength which for years have proved impregnable.

KAISER HIDES IN CELLAR OF PALACE

GENEVA, September 27—(Associated Press)—The Kaiser, Marshal Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg and Prince Stephanie Schuaneberg were in Mannheim last week when the British warplanes raided the city. They had been learned here. They hid in the cellar of the palace.